

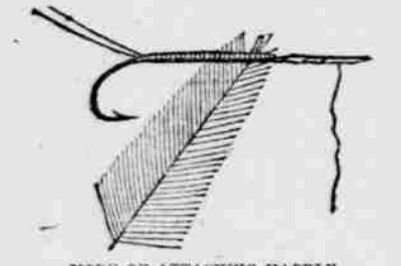
## Wichita Daily Eagle

## THE ART OF FLY TYING.

IT REQUIRES EXPERT FINGERS AND WELL TRAINED EYES.

You Need Not Possess All the Materials of the Expert to Make a Beginning. The Simple Ones at First and You Will Soon Learn.

[Special Correspondence.]  
New York, April 27.—To those who are fond of the gentle art of angling, and have learned the science of fly tying, the delight of the sport may be divided into two parts—the fishing itself and the anticipation thereof. It is somewhat difficult to say which of these is the more pleasurable. All men to whom the spring of the rod and the whirl of the reel are familiar know that the early spring week, when the rod is oiled and rubbed, the reel taken apart, polished and treated with vasoline, the line oiled and the fly made, and the leaders and flies examined, is scarcely less enjoyable than the sport on the water. This fact, if others were lacking, is reason sufficient why every fisherman should make his own flies.



MODE OF ATTACHING HACKLE.

The exquisite work of the fly makers—fly tying is more correct, but the phrase savors of the crude—as seen in the tackle stores is artistic to a degree, and when examined by the novice may well appear unapproachable in its excellence. The delicate workmanship, the fragile materials, the dainty colors, combine to form things which look as though years of training were necessary in order to make them. And in truth this is so. But there are flies and flies, and some are far more difficult to make than others. In the art of tying flies one begins with that which is easy, and climbs to greater heights as the fingers become expert and the eye is trained. When a man reads the average book on tying flies he is apt to wonder where he may get the materials. Camel's hair, the feathers of the scarlet ibis, the wood duck or the golden pheasant are not picked up in the street, and the boy or man living in a country village or small town is apt to think he might get these if he were able to visit a large city. Now, while it is true that things of this sort are very nice to have, and while it is equally a fact that the man who ties his own flies will sometimes accumulate all the material, it is the greatest mistake to suppose he must have everything to begin. With a few pieces of colored silks, some wax, a few feathers from the fowls, a peacock's feather, some embroidery tinsel and some worsted, he may make flies. In fact, while the closest imitation of the natural fly is the best, some of the most effective lures have been made from any chance material that came to hand.

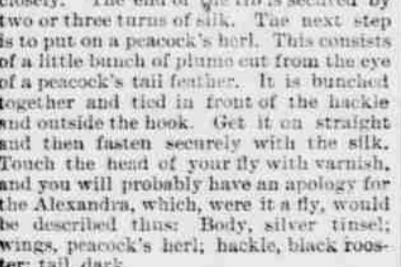
There is no economy in buying cheap gut, and speaking for one person I am never able to make it. I have soaked silkworms in vinegar and placed them on boards, and drawn the gut from the silk sack, with a result uniformly bad. No doubt other men succeed, and there is no harm in trying, but for myself I buy the best hunk of gut I can get. Nor do I care about the color, so long as the gut is round and even.

Having the gut and the hook, wax a piece of dark green silk and whip the gut down to the shank of the hook, leaving a good long end of silk. The gut goes on the inside of the shank, and the end must be crushed at between the teeth. Take two fibers of a dark feather, place the ends on the outside of the hook, near the end of the whipping, toward the bend, and give two or three turns of the silk, fastening with a half hitch. Take a strip of tinsel and fasten the end on by one or two turns of silk, after which run the silk in three turns to the head of the hook and turn down between the gut and the tinsel. Wind the tinsel evenly up and fasten with a turn of the silk and a half hitch. Now put on the hackle.

The hackle is the long, narrow feather that grows around the neck of a rooster, and the wise man collects hackles whenever and wherever he may. To use it you draw it once or twice through the fingers the reverse way in order to ruffle it. Then fasten the tip to the hook with a turn of silk and a half hitch, about a sixteenth of an inch back from the head. Holding the hook in the left hand, wind the hackle around it, smoothing the feather back so that the rib may wind closely. The end of the rib is secured by two or three turns of silk. The next step is to put on a peacock's horn. This consists of a little bunch of plums cut from the eye of a peacock's tail feather. It is braided together and tied in front of the hackle and outside the hook. Get it on straight and then fasten securely with the silk. Touch the head of your fly with varnish, and you will probably have an apology for the Alexandria, which, were it a fly, would be described thus: Body, silver tinsel; wings, peacock's horn; hackle, black rooster; tail, dark.

Artificial flies are divided into winged and not winged. For the wings you need two or more small feathers, which must be right and left, in order that the convex surfaces may be opposite. Choose them of a size and strip off the down at the base of the feather. They are put on the hook from below, the feather part pointing out in front and downward when the tinsel is secured with silk. Then the feather is bent up into position and again wrapped with the silk in order to secure it.

As there are men who are fat, so are there flies of rotund body. This is made by using mohair or fur, or on a pinch, cotton wool. It is shaped by the fingers into a strand which, when wound, will roughly



THIS FLY, SHOWING METHOD OF TYING WINGS.

I say apology, because it is a foregone conclusion that you will have made a botch and not a fly. Be not discouraged thereby, every one makes botches at first. But in making the botch you shall learn the basic rules of the art, and you shall understand as no words of mine may make you what it is you have to do. From this out it is practice that renders perfect.

When I say apology, because it is a foregone conclusion that you will have made a botch and not a fly. Be not discouraged thereby, every one makes botches at first. But in making the botch you shall learn the basic rules of the art, and you shall understand as no words of mine may make you what it is you have to do. From this out it is practice that renders perfect.

When I say apology, because it is a foregone conclusion that you will have made a botch and not a fly. Be not discouraged thereby, every one makes botches at first. But in making the botch you shall learn the basic rules of the art, and you shall understand as no words of mine may make you what it is you have to do. From this out it is practice that renders perfect.

## Wichita Wholesale &amp; Manufacturing Houses.

The houses given below are representative ones in their line, and thoroughly reliable. They are furnished thus for ready reference for the South generally, as well as for city and suburban buyers. Dealers and inquirers should correspond direct with names given.

**GLOBE IRON WORKS,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
Steam Engines, Boilers and Pumps, and Dealers in Brass Goods, Rubber and Hemp Packing, Steam Fittings, Etc. Repairing of all kinds of Machinery a Specialty. Orders promptly filled for all kinds of Sheet Iron Work. All kinds of castings made.  
A. FLAGG, Proprietor.  
Wichita, Kansas.

**ROSS BROTHERS,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
**FIELD GARDEN AND FLOWER SEED.**  
Orders by mail or delivery and promptly filled.  
319 East Douglas Ave. Wichita, Kan.

**The Stewart Iron Works,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**IRON FENCING,**  
Architectural, Wrought and Cast Iron Work for Buildings.  
Factory: South Washington Avenue  
Wichita, Kansas.

**TO ART DEALERS AND ARTISTS.**  
Artists' Materials, Pictures, Mountings and Frames  
Wholesale and Retail. Catalogue free.  
ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED.  
F. P. MARTIN, 114 Market St.  
Wichita, Kansas.

**THOMAS SHAW**  
Wholesale Dealer in  
**Pianos and Organs**  
Sheet music and books. All kinds of tonal instruments. Brass and orchestra music. 223 Main Street, Wichita, Kansas.

**SWAB & GLOSSER, TAILORS**  
And Jobbers of Woolens and Tailors' Trimmings.  
145 N. Main Street, - Wichita.

**L. M. COX, Manufacturing Confectioner**  
And Jobber in Figs, Dates, Cigars, Foreign and Domestic Nuts, Cider, Paper Bags, Paper Boxes, Candy Jars, Trays, Etc.  
215 and 217 South Main St., - Wichita, Kansas.

**THE C. E. POTTS DRUG CO.**  
(Formerly Charles E. Potts & Co., Cincinnati, O.)  
**WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.**  
Goods sold at St. Louis and Kansas City Prices.  
233 and 235 South Main Street, - Wichita, Kansas.

**LEWIS B. SOLOMON Wholesale Cigars,**  
BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING, WICHITA, KANSAS.  
Our leading brands of 5 cent cigars are La. Marca De Mexico, La. Flor De St. Louis, La. Perfecto, Key Brand, King of Hearts, etc. Merchants and dealers in cigars will receive prompt attention, all goods guaranteed. We also carry a full line of Key West Imported and Domestic Goods.

**THE WICHITA OVERALL AND SHIRT MANUFACTURING CO.**  
MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF  
Overalls, Jeans, Cassimeres and Cottonade Pants; Duck Lined Coats and Vests; Fancy Flannel and Cotton Overshirts; Canton Flannel Undershirts, Drawers, Etc.  
Factory and Salesroom 139 N. Topeka, Wichita. Correspondence Solicited

give the shape, and is then finished with tinsel, if necessary, and silk. Bodies of flies which project from the hook are made of pieces of gut whipped together, and with the upper part whirled in the air, and the full list of materials includes silks, floss and sewing of all shades, worsteds of all shades, fur of cat, rabbit, squirrel, mole, skunk and bear; hare's hair—the short wool under the fur; feathers of jungle cock, scarlet ibis, large heron, swan, wild goose, wild turkey, pin tail duck, wildgeon, teal, duck, crow, yellow hammer, jay, any variety of pheasant, robin, pigeon and domestic fowls of all kinds; hackles—you can't have too many; tinsel, flat and oval, gold and silver; mohair of all tints, and in fact anything and everything you can find. It is amazing what a collection one picks up as the months fly by. The material should be put up in neat paper packages, fully labeled, and kept with a lump of camphor in cigar boxes.

Natural feathers are the best, and a scarlet ibis or a big macaw is a treasure. But feathers dye well, and the Diamond dye color them perfectly. At the same time, and two pairs of spring pliers will help immensely in the work.  
As I read this article over I am conscious of how little I have said of the many words that might be used describing this delightful art. Still, from what is here written, any one may make a beginning, and in the tying of flies a beginning is all that is necessary, for one is sure to go in.

**MOTT AND THE OLD SETTLER.**  
The Author of the Well Known Sketches in the New York Sun.

[Special Correspondence.]  
New York, April 27.—Hardly any introduction is needed to "The Old Settler," who has been such a familiar figure in the New York Sunday Sun for so long. The picture of the old man, with his fourfold wonder-fuck, imagination, his expressive sayings, the humorous turn he puts to everything, and the open-eyed wonder of the boy Peleg as he listens to those fearful lies that the old man constructs, stands out in bold relief. It is all so thoroughly American, so thoroughly funny, and the Old Settler is so thoroughly real that he has become a household name. He is the author, and we do not think as frequently of Ed Mott as we do of the Old Settler. This is in keeping with the man himself—modest in his ways and preferring the haunts of nature rather than the artificial life of cities.

Ed Mott was not a newspaper man for years, and the literary skill manifested in his work is not the result of chance but of untiring devotion. He was born in Milford, Pike county, Pa., in 1845, and when he was eight years old moved to Ohio, where he went to school until the death of his mother broke up the family, and he went back to Pike county. When he was nearly twelve years old he began his newspaper career by going to work on the Milford Herald to learn the printer's trade. He kept this up for four years, mingling with his duties at the case the anxious undertaking of watching the three children of the editor who made their appearance during his apprenticeship. In addition to this he had the exclusive care of two cows and a lame horse, which must

have helped materially in building up the structure of patience which is such a necessity to journalistic success.  
The full list of materials includes silks, floss and sewing of all shades, worsteds of all shades, fur of cat, rabbit, squirrel, mole, skunk and bear; hare's hair—the short wool under the fur; feathers of jungle cock, scarlet ibis, large heron, swan, wild goose, wild turkey, pin tail duck, wildgeon, teal, duck, crow, yellow hammer, jay, any variety of pheasant, robin, pigeon and domestic fowls of all kinds; hackles—you can't have too many; tinsel, flat and oval, gold and silver; mohair of all tints, and in fact anything and everything you can find. It is amazing what a collection one picks up as the months fly by. The material should be put up in neat paper packages, fully labeled, and kept with a lump of camphor in cigar boxes.

Ed Mott was not a newspaper man for years, and the literary skill manifested in his work is not the result of chance but of untiring devotion. He was born in Milford, Pike county, Pa., in 1845, and when he was eight years old moved to Ohio, where he went to school until the death of his mother broke up the family, and he went back to Pike county. When he was nearly twelve years old he began his newspaper career by going to work on the Milford Herald to learn the printer's trade. He kept this up for four years, mingling with his duties at the case the anxious undertaking of watching the three children of the editor who made their appearance during his apprenticeship. In addition to this he had the exclusive care of two cows and a lame horse, which must

**W. T. BISHOP & SONS,**  
Headquarters for all grades of  
**CIGARS**  
Southwest Cor. Main and First St. Wichita.

**WHOLESALE BOOTS AND SHOES.**  
**THE GETTO-MOCLUNG BOOT AND SHOE CO.,**  
135 and 137 N. Market Street, Wichita, Kansas.  
Are now in receipt of large consignments of Goods for the Spring Trade, to which they invite the attention of merchants. Orders by mail carefully filled. Send for price lists.

**THE JOHNSTON & LARIMER DRY GOODS CO.,**  
WHOLESALE  
Dry Goods, Notions and Furnishing Goods.  
Complete Stock in all the Departments.  
119, 121 & 123 N. Topeka Ave. - Wichita, Kansas.

**CORNER & FARNUM**  
**ROYAL SPICE MILLS, SPRAY YEAST.**  
A new process dry compressed yeast cake. Quick, strong and sweet. All ways in the house ready for use, and will keep a year. Price \$5 a package. Factory cor. Kellogg & Mosley Ave.

**J. A. BISHOP,**  
Wholesale and Retail  
**WALL PAPER**  
Paints, Oils and Glass.  
150 N. Market St., Wichita, Kan.

**CHAS. LAWRENCE,**  
DEALER IN  
**Photographers' Supplies!**  
102 E. Douglas Avenue.  
Wichita, Kan. Telephone Connection

**BUTLER & GRALEY**  
Wholesale Dealers in  
**PIECED & PRESSED**  
TINWARE.  
Job Work of all kinds promptly attended to.  
213 South Main, Wichita, Kan.

**HETTINGER BROS.**  
216 E. DOUGLAS AVE.  
PHYSICIANS—SUPPLIES.  
And Surgical Instruments. Send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

**WICHITA BOTTLING WORKS,**  
CITIZEN BREWERY, Prop.  
Bottlers of Ginger Ale, Champagne Cider, Soda Water, Standard Nerve Food, also General Western Agents for Wm. J. Lem's Extra Pale. Cor. First and Waco Sts., - Wichita.

**Arkansas Valley Fence Company**  
Manufacturers of  
**Steel Wire and Picket Fence.**  
Dealers in Hardware, Lumber, Implements or General Merchandise. Write for agency and prices. 109 Wichita St., Wichita, Kan.

**WICHITA WHOLESALE GROCERY CO.,**  
**Wholesale Grocers,**  
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE 213 TO 223 SOUTH MARKET STREET.  
Keep everything in the grocery line, show cases, Scales and grocers fixtures. Sole agents for the state for "Grand Republic" cigars, also sole proprietors of the "Royalty" and "La Inocencia" brands.

**LEHMANN-HIGGINSON GROCER CO.,**  
**Wholesale Grocers,**  
203 AND 205 N. WATER STREET.  
Are now ready for business. Keep a Full Line of Staple and Fancy Groceries, Woodenware and Notions.

United States seem peculiarly favorable to the study of history, among which Baltimore and San Francisco and some districts of Kentucky are often mentioned. Quebec enjoys a similar reputation. These and other cases have caused some experts to decide that greatly inclined streets—that is the climbing up there—develop the finest womanly form, while others are content to maintain that "good blood does it all."

In the first place, they say, an unusually large percentage of good families located in a certain place and culture has maintained the standard. It is certain, however, that pure air and good, natural drainage are potent factors, and these are often found in high and rolling districts.

**A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.**  
The Revolutionary Mothers Were Helpful and Inventive Women.  
Alice Hyattman Rhine, writing upon "Women in Industry" in Mrs. May's interesting compilation of facts concerning "Woman's Work in America," gives this pleasing picture of the varied activities of Yankee women in the Revolutionary period.

"Whether it was the active outdoor life led by the American women of the eighteenth century, or the wide awake interest in the stirring times in which they moved, or the deferential attitude of men stimulated them to do things that the women of other nations were not doing, it is certain that the American women of a century ago were far in advance of their times in all things except a knowledge of light literature, which the circulating libraries of Europe placed within the reach of women there, and a scarcity of books denied them here.

"That this was more of a gain than a loss, by giving women time to think, is shown in the energy with which they went to work in helping to build up the nation. They engaged in mercantile affairs with such success that it is said, 'many Boston fortunes owed their rise to women.' The active interest taken by them in politics gave, even before the revolution, some representative women to journalism. Out of the seventy-eight newspapers published in the colonies, sixteen were edited by women, and all but two of them championed the cause of liberty and justice. The first paper to publish the Declaration of Independence was edited and printed by Mrs. Reid.

"In medicine women confined themselves to distilling herbs into remedies which it was said 'could kill or cure with any of the faculty.' In the practice of midwifery history records the name of a Mrs. Robinson, of New London, who continued to practice to an advanced age, and who delivered 1,000 women without losing a patient.

"The inventive faculty, so distinctive a trait in the character of the American woman, was also a gift of the American woman. How many women were inventors, and how many were inventors, who continued to practice to an advanced age, and who delivered 1,000 women without losing a patient.

"The inventive faculty, so distinctive a trait in the character of the American woman, was also a gift of the American woman. How many women were inventors, and how many were inventors, who continued to practice to an advanced age, and who delivered 1,000 women without losing a patient.

"The inventive faculty, so distinctive a trait in the character of the American woman, was also a gift of the American woman. How many women were inventors, and how many were inventors, who continued to practice to an advanced age, and who delivered 1,000 women without losing a patient.

"The inventive faculty, so distinctive a trait in the character of the American woman, was also a gift of the American woman. How many women were inventors, and how many were inventors, who continued to practice to an advanced age, and who delivered 1,000 women without losing a patient.

"The inventive faculty, so distinctive a trait in the character of the American woman, was also a gift of the American woman. How many women were inventors, and how many were inventors, who continued to practice to an advanced age, and who delivered 1,000 women without losing a patient.

"The inventive faculty, so distinctive a trait in the character of the American woman, was also a gift of the American woman. How many women were inventors, and how many were inventors, who continued to practice to an advanced age, and who delivered 1,000 women without losing a patient.

## GOLD DUG OUT BY HAND.

DISCOVERY OF BREFYFLE'S MINE BY A PROSPECTOR.

Many Lives Have Been Lost in the Search for the Historic Treasure—Gold Is Found There on the Surface in Lumps Like Plums in a Pudding.

There is not a miner or old settler in the southern part of California who is not familiar with the story of the famous Breyfogle mine. It ranks with the Gun-sight, the Pegleg and the Lost Cabin legends. Like them it has cost dozens of lives, and so unsuccessful and fatal have been the many expeditions made in search of the mine that it has come to be regarded by many as a myth.

Briefly, for the information of those who have never heard the tale, the story goes that away back in the early fifties a party, in which was a man named Breyfogle, set out for California by way of the southern Utah road, a route which lay through the southern portions of Utah and Nevada, skirted Death valley, traversed the Mojave desert and finally terminated in either the San Bernardino or Los Angeles valley.

Breyfogle was something of a miner in his way, and while prospecting in a wild and forbidding region he found a place where he could literally dig great nuggets of gold out of the decomposed quartz or cement, as he called it, with his knife. As he described the place, there was a large deposit of an exceedingly rich character—enough to make the whole party wealthy. He returned to camp, but the travelers were short of provisions and water, the Indians were troublesome and there was no time to waste in mining.

They pushed on toward their destination, but between the Indians and thirst only a few of them ever reached civilization. Breyfogle told his story, exhibited the nuggets he had dug out and carefully preserved, and then spent the rest of his life in a fruitless search for the deposit. Others who heard the story followed his example, and for upward of forty years the Breyfogle mine has been a veritable will-o'-the-wisp, luring men to destruction in the terrible deserts of southeastern California and southwestern Nevada.

**A LUCKY STRIKE.**  
George Montgomery, an experienced miner well known in the Wood river region of Idaho, was on a prospecting trip in the region to the southward of Death valley. It should be premised that the old Utah road after leaving San Bernardino city turns through the Cajon pass and then strikes off in a northeasterly direction across the Mojave desert, passing Resting Springs, the Kingston mountains and then traversing the Farnum valley. This valley lies just on the boundary line between California and Nevada and has a general northwesterly and southeasterly course, the Kingston mountains lying to the west and the Farnum range to the east.

While prospecting in the mountains last named and at the upper end of the valley Montgomery made a discovery which bears every indication of being the long sought Breyfogle mine, or at least one exactly similar. But the location answers to that given by Breyfogle, while the gold has been found just as he said—so plentiful that it could be dug out in nuggets with a knife.

One ledge located by Montgomery is eight feet wide, and has been traced by its outcroppings for a distance of 9,000 feet. In the decomposed surface rock the gold is found almost like plums in a pudding. Pieces of quartz picked out are from a quarter to half bright yellow gold, while with a hand mortar the lucky discoverer pounded out in a short time a yeast powder can full of nuggets of various sizes. All along the ledge free gold is found in quantities that astonish the oldest prospectors and which seem scarcely credible.

After making several locations Montgomery spread the news of his discovery, the result being that some thirty or forty miners are at work in the valley. Montgomery himself packed up as large a quantity of the richest specimens as he could carry and made his way across the desert to Daguerre, the nearest railroad point, 160 miles away. From there he came to San Francisco.

**FORTUNES FOR MANY.**  
To the question whether he was looking for capital or a purchaser, Mr. Montgomery returns an emphatic negative. The mines, he says, are the richest he ever saw, and he is satisfied that he can realize a fortune by working them.

There ought to be plenty of places to dig in the gulches leading from the ledges that have been discovered, but no effort has been made to find any. All the miners yet in the camp are busy on the quartz claims they have located. On one claim taken up by Montgomery a cross cut has been pushed for twenty feet across the vein without striking the hanging wall, and it is free milling all the way.

Besides the deposits of gold, some rich silver veins have been found, assays from which run over a hundred ounces to the ton. Lead and copper also abound, but at present gold is the sole object of search.

There is plenty of mesquite wood for fuel in the valley within three or four miles of the newly discovered camp, while in the mountains, fifteen miles away, are forests which afford abundance of timbering material. Water can be had at a moderate depth in Farnum valley, while at Ash Meadows, fifteen miles away, are streams which could be utilized for power.

In any event the Breyfogle mystery seems to have been solved, and perhaps this fact will give another stimulus to the search for the Gun-sight and the Pegleg mines.—San Francisco Letter.

**Kitchen Martyrs.**  
Some one asked a little girl whether her mother's hair was gray. "I don't know," was the innocent reply; "I can't see to the top of her head, and she never sits down."

Son-in-law says of a good housekeeper, "She looks well to the ways of her house."

The woman who is always overrun with work, never seeing a chance to rest for a single minute, who is always bustling about, anxious, burdened, her whole aim being to get her outward appearance to get her work done, busy, busy, busy, catching the breeze to whisk away an infinitesimal spot of dust here, flourishing the dust brush to tear down an imaginary cobweb over yonder, sipping once on her and sought rest within the doorway now, sending up all the preserves in the cellar once a week, for fear they might be out of work when she didn't know it, running up stairs and down, out to the barn and into the attic, turning herself and every

Woman's work is not finished, her duty not performed for her family when she has made and mended their clothes, cooked their food and mopped the kitchen floor. If she looks well to the ways of her household, there are better and nobler methods of doing this than cooking, washing, cleaning and scrubbing.

Woman's work is not finished, her duty not performed for her family when she has made and mended their clothes, cooked their food and mopped the kitchen floor. If she looks well to the ways of her household, there are better and nobler methods of doing this than cooking, washing, cleaning and scrubbing.

Woman's work is not finished, her duty not performed for her family when she has made and mended their clothes, cooked their food and mopped the kitchen floor. If she looks well to the ways of her household, there are better and nobler methods of doing this than cooking, washing, cleaning and scrubbing.

Woman's work is not finished, her duty not performed for her family when she has made and mended their clothes, cooked their food and mopped the kitchen floor. If she looks well to the ways of her household, there are better and nobler methods of doing this than cooking, washing, cleaning and scrubbing.

Woman's work is not finished, her duty not performed for her family when she has made and mended their clothes, cooked their food and mopped the kitchen floor. If she looks well to the ways of her household, there are better and nobler methods of doing this than cooking, washing, cleaning and scrubbing.

Woman's work is not finished, her duty not performed for her family when she has made and mended their clothes, cooked their food and mopped the kitchen floor. If she looks well to the ways of her household, there are better and nobler methods of doing this than cooking, washing, cleaning and scrubbing.

Woman's work is not finished, her duty not performed for her family when she has made and mended their clothes, cooked their food and mopped the kitchen floor. If she looks well to the ways of her household, there are better and nobler methods of doing this than cooking, washing, cleaning and scrubbing.

**For a Disordered Liver**  
**Try BEECHAM'S PILLS.**  
25cts a Box.  
OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

one else in the house. We have all seen just such women, and probably not one of us believes such a one to be the woman to whom Solomon in his wisdom referred as looking "well to the ways of her household." There are better and nobler methods of doing this than cooking, washing, cleaning and scrubbing.

Woman's work is not finished, her duty not performed for her family when she has made and mended their clothes, cooked their food and mopped the kitchen floor. If she looks well to the ways of her household, there are better and nobler methods of doing this than cooking, washing, cleaning and scrubbing.

Woman's work is not finished, her duty not performed for her family when she has made and mended their clothes, cooked their food and mopped the kitchen floor. If she looks well to the ways of her household, there are better and nobler methods of doing this than cooking, washing, cleaning and scrubbing.

Woman's work is not finished, her duty not performed for her family when she has made and mended their clothes, cooked their food and mopped the kitchen floor. If she looks well to the ways of her household, there are better and nobler methods of doing this than cooking, washing, cleaning and scrubbing.

Woman's work is not finished, her duty not performed for her family when she has made and mended their clothes, cooked their food and mopped the kitchen floor. If she looks well to the ways of her household, there are better and nobler methods of doing this than cooking, washing, cleaning and scrubbing.

Woman's work is not finished, her duty not performed for her family when she has made and mended their clothes, cooked their food and mopped the kitchen floor. If she looks well to the ways of her household, there are better and nobler methods of doing this than cooking, washing, cleaning and scrubbing.

Woman's work is not finished, her duty not performed for her family when she has made and mended their clothes, cooked their food and mopped the kitchen floor. If she looks well to the ways of her household, there are better and nobler methods of doing this than cooking, washing, cleaning and scrubbing.

Woman's work is not finished, her duty not performed for her family when she has made and mended their clothes, cooked their food and mopped the kitchen floor. If she looks well to the ways of her household, there are better and nobler methods of doing this than cooking, washing, cleaning and scrubbing.

Woman's work is not finished, her duty not performed for her family when she has made and mended their clothes, cooked their food and mopped the kitchen floor. If she looks well to the ways of her household, there are better and nobler methods of doing this than cooking, washing, cleaning and scrubbing.

Woman's work is not finished, her duty not performed for her family when she has made and mended their clothes, cooked their food and mopped the kitchen floor. If she looks well to the ways of her household, there are better and nobler methods of doing this than cooking, washing, cleaning and scrubbing.

Woman's work is not finished, her duty not performed for her family when she has made and mended their clothes, cooked their food and mopped the kitchen floor. If she looks well to the ways of her household, there are better and nobler methods of doing this than cooking, washing, cleaning and scrubbing.

Woman's work is not finished, her duty not performed for her family when she has made and mended their clothes, cooked their food and mopped the kitchen floor. If she looks well to the ways of her household, there are better and nobler methods of doing this than cooking, washing, cleaning and scrubbing.

Woman's work is not finished, her duty not performed for her family when she has made and mended their clothes, cooked their food and mopped the kitchen floor. If she looks well to the ways of her household, there are better and nobler methods of doing this than cooking, washing, cleaning and scrubbing.

Woman's work is not finished, her duty not performed for her family when she has made and mended their clothes, cooked their food and mopped the kitchen floor. If she looks well to the ways of her household, there are better and nobler methods of doing this than cooking, washing, cleaning and scrubbing.

Woman's work is not finished, her duty not performed for her family when she has made and mended their clothes, cooked their food and mopped the kitchen floor. If she looks well to the ways of her household, there are better and nobler methods of doing this than cooking, washing, cleaning and scrubbing.

Woman's work is not finished, her duty not performed for her family when she has made and mended their clothes, cooked their food and mopped the kitchen floor. If she looks well to the ways of her household, there are better and nobler methods of doing this than cooking, washing, cleaning and scrubbing.

Woman's work is not finished, her duty not performed for her family when she has made and mended their clothes, cooked their food and mopped the kitchen floor. If she looks well to the ways of her household, there are better and nobler methods of doing this than cooking, washing, cleaning and scrubbing.

Woman's work is not finished, her duty not performed for her family when she has made and mended their clothes, cooked their food and mopped the kitchen floor. If she looks well to the ways of her household, there are better and nobler methods of doing this than cooking, washing, cleaning and scrubbing.

Woman's work is not finished, her duty not performed for her family when she has made and mended their clothes, cooked their food and mopped the kitchen floor. If she looks well to the ways of her household, there are better and nobler methods of doing this than cooking, washing, cleaning and scrubbing.

Woman's work is not finished, her duty not performed for her family when she has made and mended their clothes, cooked their food and mopped the kitchen floor. If she looks well to the ways of her household, there are better and nobler methods of doing this than cooking, washing, cleaning and scrubbing.

Woman's work is not finished, her duty not performed for her family when she has made and mended their clothes, cooked their food and mopped the kitchen floor. If she looks well to the ways of her household, there are better and nobler methods of doing this than cooking, washing, cleaning and scrubbing.

Woman's work is not finished, her duty not performed for her family when